The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,346.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31. 1787.

TO THE LOVERS OF GAELIC LITERATURE.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By Charles Elliot, Parliament-square,

In Octavo and Quarto, at Six Shillings each in Boards,

A

Collection of Ancient Gaelic Poems

BY

OSSIAN, ULLIN, ORRAN, &c.

Collected in the Western Highlands and Isles.

With Notes and Illustrations in English by the Editor.

Being the Originals of the Translations lately published in the Gaelic Antiquities.

BY JOHN SMITH, D. D.

Of C. Elliot—and C. Elliot, T. Kay, and Co. No. 332, Strand, London—may be had,

1. Gaelic Antiquities, being a history of the Druids, on the authenticity of Ossian's poems, and translations of the above poems, in 4to, by Dr Smith, price 10s. 6d. boards.
2. The same Book, with the originals bound together, 19s. or in boards 16s. 6d.
3. An improved edition of the Gaelic Psalm Book, with a Gaelic version of the New Psalmody, revised and recommended by the Synod of Argyle, and published by John Smith, D.D. minister of Campbeltown, with fifteen of the best Church Tunes, price 2s. 3d. bound—a few fine at 3s. and superfine at 2s. 6d. cash, bound—the coarse copies sold in quantities at 22s. per dozen bound.

☞ Mr ELLIOT has been at the sole expence of the above Two Gaelic Publications, which, *besides paper and printing*, has been very considerable; and he hopes the patrons and admirers of Gaelic literature will encourage the only possible means of diffusing that ancient language amongst the original inhabitants of this country.

N. B. About seven years ago, a subscription was set about for publishing the above originals, which, although then considerable, from the distance of time many of them are lost, and the subscribers residence not known—It is hoped such Gentlemen as were subscribers will send for their copies, which will be delivered, either in 8vo or in 4to, at 6s. which last size binds up with the Gaelic Antiquities.

Soon to be Published,

A MAP OF SCOTLAND,

LAID down by JOHN AINSLIE, Land Surveyor, Edinburgh, from a scale of ¼ of an inch to a mile, and will be printed on nine sheets of imperial paper; the largest map ever published of the kingdom, being upwards of six feet by five and an half.

New proof sheets of the engraving are to be seen at Mess. Ainslie's, booksellers, St Andrew's Street, New Town, where Subscriptions are taking in at one guinea in sheets, or 1l. 11s. 6d. mounted upon linen with rollers. The subscription money not payable till the delivery of the map. It must be observed that non-subscribers are to pay 1l. 5s. in sheets, or 1l. 15s. 6d. mounted, besides not having it in their power to purchase any of the copies until the subscribers are all furnished with theirs. J. Ainslie, being anxious to have this map as complete and accurate as possible, that it may give a general satisfaction to the country, would be singularly obliged to any of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have changed the names of their seats or built new mansion-houses, if they would call and point out their different situations; or if any of the gentlemen having large tracts of ground and plans of their estates, will indulge him with a sight thereof, the same shall be taken care of, and his gratitude expressed, by inserting every thing that is worth taking notice of from such information.

☞ At the above shop, John and James Ainslie have opened a Circulating Library, consisting of History, Voyages, Novels, Romances, Plays, &c. &c. The books are all new, well chosen, and lent to read on the usual terms.

AT a numerous and respectable Meeting of the COMMISSIONERS of SUPPLY of the County of ABERDEEN, held at Aberdeen the 24th day of December 1787, in consequence of a call from the Convener,

GEORGE SKENE of SKENE in the Chair,

The Convener represented to the Meeting, That he had called them together, in consequence of an official letter he had received from Mr Graham of Gartmore, inclosing Minutes of a Committee of the Gentlemen of Stirlingshire, appointed to consider of any amendment that might be necessary in the present election-laws for Scotland; which letter and minutes having been read and deliberately considered by the Meeting, they were unanimously of opinion, agreeable to the former resolutions of the county, That any reduction of the valued rent requisite by the law, as it presently stands for freehold qualifications, would be improper and unnecessary.

The Meeting having thereafter reasoned at some length upon the several abuses in the present system of election laws, which required the interposition of the Legislature, they were of opinion, upon a motion made by one of the Gentlemen present, That, in particular, it would be highly expedient to make an application to Parliament for rectifying the abuses that have crept in by creating votes upon liferents and wadsets, or any right short of perpetuity. But from this opinion Charles Gordon of Wardhouse dissented.

Extracted from the records of the county by

WILL. BURNETT,

Most Striking Likenesses,

In Miniature Profile,

PAINTED on a peculiar plan by J. MIERS, at No. 3. Shakespeare's Square; whose performances are allowed by every observer to be infinitely superior to any other in the kingdom.

Complete in elegant Gilt Frames, or reduced upon Ivory, toset in Rings, Pins, Lockets, Bracelets, &c. at the trifling expence of 6 s. to 10 s. 6 d. each.

Time of Sitting, *Two Minutes.*

He has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, in remedying the defects with which the uncertain methods of taking and reducing shades have heretofore been practised; and since his late improvements, (resulting from a most indefatigable study and application,) flatters himself he has raised his art to its most permanent degree of perfection, not only in perfect symmetry and animated expression, but also the truly elegant and pleasing style of finishing.

Mr Miers most pointedly impressed with the spirited favours with which he has been honoured by the Nobility and Gentry of Edinburgh and its vicinity, in their very liberal demands, the entire satisfaction and flattering encomiums with which his performances have been received,—most respectfully requests, that those who wish to preserve animated resemblances of their friends or family, will embrace the earliest opportunity, *his stay in Town now being very uncertain*, and after his departure, they may not have it in their power to procure similar likenesses at so easy expence.

☞ Attendance from twelve to three o'clock, and from four to six.

N. B. Those who have shades by them may have them reduced to any size, the likeness preserved, and dressed in the present taste.

Riley's Superfine Water Colours.

Patent Crayons and Patent Black Lead Pencils,

To be Sold by JOHN and JAMES AINSLIE, at their Shop, No. 4. St Andrew's Street, New Town.

THE above Water Colours are equal in quantity and quality to Reeves's long admired Cakes, and sold at one half the price. The Colours are allowed by the artists in town to excell any that has hitherto appeared, for their softness in working, and brightness when executed, besides having the advantage of standing their colour altho' steeped in water. Specimens of the work may be seen upon paper and silk at the above shop.—Where likewise may be had, Reeves's well known Water Colours, and all other Drawing Materials. As also Amslie's Geographical Games of Europe and Scotland calculated for the entertainment of Young Gentlemen and Ladies learning Geography; likewise his Travelling Map of Scotland, shewing all the principal roads, with a table of distances from one place to another, price 4s. mounted for the pocket.

Lemons and Oranges, &c.

JUST now arrived from San Lucar, per the Margaret, Captain Grey, a quantity of LEMONS, CHINA, and SEVILLE ORANGES; also, a few Butts Best SHERRY; and from different other ports, the following goods, viz.

Best ZANT CURRANTS,
RAISINS of the SUN,
DANTZICK HONEY, and BEES WAX,
VALENTIA ALMONDS.

Likewise, some very fine Dutch APPLES. TEAS as usual, of the very best qualities, and lowest prices, with a large and complete assortment of all kinds of Grocery Goods in Wholesale and Retail. Orders for the above addressed to ALEX. THOMSON and SON, High Street, Edinburgh, will be punctually attended to.

RENNETS.

MONTGOMERY AND STEELE, Confectioners and Grocers, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, beg leave to inform the public, they have got to hand a quantity of exceeding fine RENNETS in good condition, China Oranges, fresh Walnuts and Chesnuts, French Plumbs, Jordan Almonds, Jar and Muscatelle Raisins, Italian Macaronie, and Parmasan Cheese.

Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, of the best qualities, with every other article in the confectionery and grocery line upon the most reasonable terms.

REFINED LIQUORICE.——Old Jamaica Rum, and Wines of all sorts.

A GENERAL BILL, of all the CHRISTNINGS and BURIALS, from December 12. 1786, to December 11. 1787, according to the report made to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by the Company of Parish Clerks of London, &c.

Christned in the 97 parishes within the walls 1084—Buried 1405.

Christned in the 16 parishes without the walls 4698—Buried 3961.

Christned in the 23 out-parishes of Middlesex and Surry 7536—Buried 9285.

Christned in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster 14,190—Buried 4698.

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this year.

Abortive and stillborn	627	Imposthume	2
Abscess	5	Inflammation	168
Aged	1176	Leprosy	1
Ague	6	Lethargy	7
Apoplexy and sudden death	188	Livergrown	1
		Lunatic	38
Asthma and phtysick	338	Measles	84
		Miscarriage	2
Bedridden	4	Mortification	182
Bleeding	8	Palsy	57
Bloody flux	1	Pleurisy	13
		Quinsy	5
Burstten and rupture	5	Rheumatism	5
		Scald head	1
Cancer	76	Scurvy	2
Canker	1	Small-pox	2418
Chicken pox	1	Sore throat	27
Childbed	213	Sores and ulcers	7
Cold	1	St Anthony' fire	8
Colick, gripes, and a twisting of the guts	6	Stoppages in the stomach	3
		Teeth	400
Consumption	4579	Surfeit	3
Convulsions	4159	Thrush	23
Cough and hooping cough	226	Vomit and looseness	1
		Worms	9
Dropsy	820	Broken limbs	3
Evil	80	Bruised	1
		Burnt	15
Fever, malignant fever, scarlet fever, spotted fever, and purples	2887	Drowned	106
		Excessive drinking	8
		Executed	24
Fistula	5	Found dead	4
Flux	7	Fractured	1
French pox	48	Frighted	1
Gout	42	Killed by falls and several other accidents	49
Gravel, stone, and strangury	51	Killed themselves	23
Grief	1	Murdered	2
Head-ach	1	Overlaid	2
Headmouldshot, horseshoehead, and water in the head	45	Poisoned	3
		Scalded	2
		Smothered	1
Jaundice	62	Starved	3
		Suffocated	6

Christned.		*Buried.*	
Males	8929	Males	9841
Females	8579	Females	9528
In all	17,508	In all	19,349

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	6119
Between two and five	1888
Five and ten	874
Ten and twenty	863
Twenty and thirty	1587
Thirty and forty	1840
Forty and fifty	1959
Fifty and sixty	1556
Sixty and seventy	1346
Seventy and eighty	897
Eighty and ninety	374
Ninety and a hundred	44
A hundred	0
A hundred and one	0
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and five	1

Decreased in the Burials this year, 1109

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Of the LONDON DISTILLERS.

(Continued from our paper of Thursday last.)

THE chief artifices whereby the Six Houses were enabled to create themselves *Spiritual Lords of South Britain*, has been touched upon. It shall next be told, in what manner, and by what methods, they have endeavoured to maintain their ill-gotten power and greatness against the unexpected invasion from the North.

It is but a few years since British brandy and compounds made one of the many articles of weekly importation into this country from London. Our Distillery began with these articles, and, by a fair competition, beat them off the field. Observing, at the same time, that the Londoners enjoyed prodigious advantage by the size of their works, and the feeding of hogs with their burnt ale and grains, our manufacturers had spirit and ability to embark a large capital upon the adventure, added black cattle to hogs, and joined agriculture to the whole. Every thing having succeeded, they tried next to reverse the trade, and to send their spirits to London. For some time, these movements were looked upon with the most supercilious and ineffable contempt. The others proceeded by slow and sure degrees. The Rectifiers of London (*i. e.* the tradesmen who purchase the spirits from the Distiller, and, by a separate process, make it fit for the lip of the consumer) welcomed a competition. Long had they groaned under the grinding oppression of the Six Houses, the makers and the holders of the common commodity.

At last, the pride, the avarice, and indignation of the grand Confederates were roused; but the fierceness of their passions hurried them beyond the bounds of prudence and moderation. They proclaimed aloud, that the Scotch were as little acquainted with payment of duties as the Cherokees or the Choctaws; That the Excise and the Traders met together, and divided the spoil; That if the Scotch paid any duties at all for their spirits, they could not pretend to send a drop to the London market: That the fact of spirits being notwithstanding sent, was demonstration and proof complete of the fraud alledged.

Availing themselves of the ear of Government, they poured in the poison of these assertions, and prepared a bill with the avowed purpose of excluding *North Britain* from the market of the capital. This was to be effected by such a train of dangers, difficulties, penalties, forfeitures, prohibitions, and unconscionable restrictions upon the goods, in their transit from the river Forth to the Thames, that had the bill passed, all further communication would have been effectually cut off. The hostility of this attempt is not to be parallelled between independent nations in a state of war; far less by any precedent from the Union of the Crowns to that moment.—The Scotch stood stoutly to their defence. The enormous extravagance of the measure destroyed itself. Another bill was next prepared, which contained many things evidently levelled against the Scotch Distillery, and from which the confederates hoped the best consequence, that is, *that it would work an exclusion of the Scotch.*

To their amazement, the confederacy were again disappointed. The trade grew and advanced even under new chains and manacles. The restless Distillers applied themselves to the forging of a new set; and while these were upon the anvil, the alteration by license in Scotland came first to be proposed.

Nothing was done during that session of Parliament, and the trade went on as formerly, but advanced with visible advantage, and growing strength.

In the interval, the confederates grew altogether impatient and outrageous. They tried to terrify the Rectifiers from dealing with the North, and actually wrecked their vengeance upon several of them. They plied the Treasury with loud complaints—charged all the revenue officers in Scotland, and the Board of Excise itself, not only with wilfull negligence, but direct breach of trust. This brought down repeated remonstrances from the Treasury to the Excise. The Excise, who already had done many things which they ought not to have done—justly vexed and disgusted that all their toil, labour, and exertions, should meet with such an ungracious return—took a resolution which could not fail to convince. Since they found themselves unable to persuade the Londoners that they could gather the fruit, they fairly hewed down the tree. The distress occasioned to the country, is fresh in the memory of the public.

From this state of things arose the license bill; and the London Distillers are become more furious than ever. They were again miserably disappointed. Like the fine politics of France, their cunning has hitherto produced effects diametrically opposite to their own intentions.

(To be continued.)

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

THE Scots Distillers, who make spirits for the English market, or their agent who writes for them, seem to be very much alarmed at what has lately passed in the House of Commons; if we may judge by the number and style of their publications in your two last papers. One short paragraph beginning *Audi alteram partem*, deserves no notice, as it is only the advertisement of an intended future publication, which probably may never make its appearance; when it does, it will meet with discussion. The author of the other very witty and elaborate essay entitled, "Of the London "Distillers," not having yet finished either his letter or his reasoning, cannot expect to answer till he has brought both to a conclusion. But in your Mercury of Saturday, there has appeared a letter, in which it is stated, "That *the Writer* has authori-"ty from *the Distillers of Scotland* to declare, that "they are ready to take the duties in their present "situation, for as many years as can be agreed on, "and to pay ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS "*per annum* more than has been received at an a-"verage for three years past;" and he says, "That the reasons for farming the revenue from "spirits are as many, and more cogent than in the "case of the post-horse tax;" though there he seems either not to have known, or to have forgotten, that by the act of Parliament, no person whatever licensed to let post-horses can farm that duty, directly or indirectly. I confess, however, I was somewhat struck upon reading this very uncommon *effervescence of Caledonian spirit*, which led me to make some enquiry on the subject; and in consequence thereof, and of the proposals not being altogether explicit, I am now to submit to public consideration the following observations.

In general, the propriety of government's letting to farm any branch of revenue, even to disinterested persons, is very doubtful; and it seemed to be admitted in Parliament, as well as to be the sense of the country, that the post-horse tax was perhaps the only one where the experiment could be tried without the most unanswerable objections. In the case either of the *Brewery* or *Distillery*, I am certain, that the farming of these duties might, and probably would be productive of consequences most impolitic and oppressive.

The Writer says, that as the whole duties received from spirits have been for years paid by *six houses* in London, these houses are actually and substantially "*Farmers of that Revenue*;" but the premisses I deny, and can prove, that during the last year only, upwards of *forty thousand* pounds of spirit duties was paid in Scotland, and more than *one hundred thousand pounds* was paid in England, with which these six houses had no connection whatever.

In their stead, however, "*The Distillers of Scotland*" propose to become Farmers of that Revenue; when so general and comprehensive a description of the persons willing to contract is given by their Man of Business, it may perhaps excite matter of surprise to inform the public, that the *Six London Houses* are only meant to be succeeded in this monopoly by *Six Scots Houses*; for I am well assured, that almost all the other Distillers in Scotland are ignorant of the proposal; and some of those I have conversed with, well know, that if it was to be carried into effect, they would be admitted into no participation of the profits. Before the public, therefore, can or ought to listen, or give any credit to the ostentatious offer now made, it will be very necessary to know the *names of the bidders* who have given *this writer* authority to appear for them.

When this explanation is made, it will probably be found to contain not many more than *Six Names* or *Companies*. But this is not enough: for these Gentlemen, or their agent, will be required to go a little further in explanation, and to say what *they* mean by "taking the duties in their present situa-"tion; and paying for them *one hundred thousand* "*pounds per annum* more than has been received at "an average for three years past." Do they intend to farm at that rate the duties arising by spirits manufactured and consumed in the Low Countries and Highlands of Scotland, or either, or both of them?—or are their views so extensive, and their capitals so large, as to engross the whole Distillery of England, as well as the importation of British spirits from Scotland? If the former only is intended, there is no doubt that Government will gain considerably; but a most complete *monopoly* will thereby be established in the possession of *Six Scots Houses*, who will then have it in their power to accomplish their wishes by totally annihilating the inferior manufacturers, to regulate entirely the prices of grain and of spirits, and to make their good old friends, the landed interest, subservient to their own purposes. If the latter is meditated, the monopoly would become still more complete, and the same consequences will be extended to the manufacturers and inhabitants of England; but in this case, where an annual revenue of *Six hundred thousand pounds* used to be raised from the English distillery alone, it is presumed the undertaking might be regarded as rather beyond the abilities or the credit of the Six Houses in combination; or, at least, that better security than *their own* for payment of the sum due to Government would be required, from those traders especially, who, after voluntarily giving bond to the Crown to carry on their business to a certain extent, have thought proper to *attempt* to evade its penalty by refusing to fulfil the conditions on several frivolous and effected pretences.

When, therefore, the bold bidder of this *Surplus hundred thousand pounds* has given a plain, fair, and explicit answer to the different particulars above mentioned, the public will be better able to judge of the sincerity and propriety of his offer; and till then I shall take the liberty of considering it merely as a GAME AT BRAGG, played by the *Six Scots* against the *Six London Houses*.

Dec. 31, 1787. BRITANNUS.

No 7

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8. A correſpondent aſſures us, that a few days ago he had the curioſity to go along the wharfs, and count the veſſels loading and unloading; and, to his great mortification, found there were ſixteen under Britiſh colours diſcharging and taking in their cargoes, and but one ſolitary American, which was loading with lumber for the Weſt Indies.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Baltimore.

"I have lately taken a tour to Suſquehannah, to view the canal the Marylanders are making round the falls of that river, which, contrary to my expectations, I found in a fair way to be completed, as far as Maryland extends. No doubt, the heretofore narrow, partial views of Pennſylvania will be ſoon at an end, as the counties contiguous to the river are increaſing faſt, who will find it to their advantage to have their trade down the Suſquehannah, which might be rendered navigable at a ſmall expence, as far as Pennſylvania extends. When this is done, there will be a clear navigation of 900 miles from the ocean to the ſource of the Suſquehannah, from thence to the lakes that form the great river St Lawrence, to the ocean again, a diſtance of at leaſt 2500 miles:—beſides, there is a near communication from the lakes to the waters that empty in the Ohio, and from ſome of the waters that empty into the Suſquehannah. There is a near communication with thoſe that lead into the great Ohio, from thence to the river Miſſiſſippi, and thence into the Gulph or Bay of Mexico, a diſtance of at leaſt 2000 miles: and if we go up the Miſſiſſippi to its ſource, there is a near communication with that river, which empties into the weſtern ocean. Baltimore, when this navigation is completed (if not too much rivalled by a future town near the head of the tide-water on Suſquehannah) will one day become one of the greateſt trading cities in America, if not in the univerſe, commanding the greater part of the trade of a rich country, equal to the extent of near 2000 miles ſquare; and by the communications with the Weſtern Ocean, will alſo command the wealth of the Indies, to ſupply the greater part of Europe, as well as America."

Portland, Aug. 23. A Convention of Delegates from the ſeveral towns in the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, will be holden in this town on the firſt Wedneſday in next month, for the purpoſe of effecting a ſeparation of this from the other part of the commonwealth. If the people of theſe counties are for the meaſure, they will undoubtedly obtain it. A decided majority of the preſent General Court acknowledge the reaſonableneſs of our requeſt, and appeared at their laſt ſitting, to be entirely willing to grant it.

Halifax, Oct. 4. Tueſday laſt, Captain Hedley, of the 37th regiment, returned to town from the Eaſtern battery, with the party under his command His baggage will be in town to-day. All reports of a body of Indians lately ſeen in that diſtrict, are void of foundation. It could be no other than the train which accompanied the beautiful Princeſs Kallaſſootonga, of the Mickmack Tribe, in a viſit paid the captain, during his reſidence in that diſtrict. Whether there was any thing political in the viſit, or the Princeſs was ſtimulated to it by the ſame motives which induced Thaleſtris, queen of the Amazons, in her viſit to Alexander the Great, time only can diſcover.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Bruxelles, we are informed, that General Dalton exerciſed the troops on the grand Sablin on the 17th inſtant; and that double guards were placed throughout the town. He alſo informs us, that a general diſtruſt prevails throughout the country, and that the Emperor has manifeſted his reſolution to be deſpotic.—The following is a copy of a letter which he has given us, written by order of the Emperor, to the Council of Brabant, by the new Miniſter the Count de Trauttmanſdorff Time alone will decide whether the Brabanteons are reſolved to ſubmit to foreign deſpotiſm.

STATE PAPER FROM BRUXELLES.

"FERDINAND, &c.

"GENTLEMEN,

"For your information and inſtruction we ſend you the annexed copy of a diſpatch which we this day addreſs to the Council of Brabant.

"*Bruſſels, Dec.* 15. 1787.

"TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

"Counterſigned by order of his Excellency,

"L. C VANDEVELD."

"FERDINAND, &c.

"GENTLEMEN,

"It was with the greateſt ſurpriſe that we ſaw a printed letter in circulation, addreſſed to you on the 3d inſtant, by the States of Brabant, at the riſing of their aſſembly—to thank you for the aſſiſtance you had given them, for the preſervation of the fundamental laws and privileges of Brabant, in which work your wiſdom had facilitated their proceedings, by means of the conferences which they had held with Commiſſioners from your body; the States inviting you, at the ſame time, to maintain in future the ſame underſtanding with them on every point in any wiſe relating to the public good, and particularly to the preſervation of privileges; and requiring you, with a view of making this common agreement more certain and advantageous, firmly to reſolve that no edict or inſtrument of Government, having any relation whatever to the *Joyful Entry* *, which may be ſent to the Council or Chancery of Brabant, ſhall be publiſhed or carried into execution, without the knowledge and advice of the States or their Deputies, who will deliberate upon them with ſuch of their colleagues as may be preſent; and requiring you finally, in order that their wiſhes on this head may be fulfilled, to take ſuch further meaſures (and to communicate them to the States) as your wonted wiſdom may ſuggeſt—

"Without dwelling upon the INDECENCY with which the States expreſs in this letter, the LITTLE CONFIDENCE they have in the ſolemn and repeated promiſes made by his Majeſty to maintain their conſtitution, and which he is moſt firmly reſolved to maintain in all its parts, we declare to you that his Majeſty will never ſuffer any encroachment whatever upon his ſovereign rights, under the ſpecious pretext of *privileges*: and after that, we cannot refrain from reminding you moſt ſeriouſly, that though your oath of office for maintaining the Joyful Entry, has been taken to and before the States, you are not, for all that, in any reſpect, *their* officers, or authoriſed by that oath, to have the leaſt connection with them, without the knowledge and conſent of the Emperor, YOUR ONLY MASTER, of whom ALONE you are officers, both by the places you fill, and the oath you have taken: For which reaſon, we moſt expreſsly FORBID you, by theſe preſents, to hold any *connection, relation, correſpondence*, or keep up any *underſtanding* whatever on public affairs, either in a body, or by commiſſioners, with the States or their Deputies, without the previous knowledge or expreſs command of his Majeſty or his repreſentative.

"It being our intention, that if in any edict, ordinance or inſtrument that Government may ſend you, you find any thing which to you may appear contrary to the Joyful Entry, you confine yourſelves barely to make a repreſentation of it to GOVERNMENT, whoſe buſineſs it will then be to judge whether the nature of the caſe is ſuch that the States ought to be heard upon it. We alſo ſtrictly FORBID you to return the States any ANSWER to the letter in queſtion; and we COMMAND you, in caſe you ſhould have already anſwered it, or come to any reſolution upon the ſubject matter of it, to ſend us IMMEDIATELY a copy of it.

Bruſſels, Dec. 13. 1787.

"TRAUTTMANSDORFF.

"Counterſigned, by order of his Excellency,

"L. C. VANDEVELD."

If the violent meaſures of the Imperial Joſeph are perſiſted in, it is clear that ſome of thoſe *fifty-nine* titles which he enjoys (ſee our laſt paper) may ſoon be diſputed. A good plan ill managed, and a bad plan ill managed, are the ſame thing with Kings. Which is the caſe with regard to Brabant, thoſe who know its conſtitution can beſt tell.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Dec.* 27.

Peterſburgh, Nov. 20. The Court has remitted by the vice-chancellor to the foreign miniſters a copy of the treaty of alliance which has been concluded with the King of the Two Sicilies. The Duc de Serra de Capriola, Miniſter from his Sicilian Majeſty, has been created, on this occaſion, by the King his maſter, a Knight of the Order of St Conſtantine, with the expectancy of the firſt commandry that ſhall become vacant.

Every diſpoſition making throughout the wide extended ſtates of our auguſt Sovereign announces a moſt obſtinate war againſt the Turks. To ſupport it without burdening her ſubjects too much, her Imperial Majeſty has recourſe to œconomy. Among other regulations tending thereto, ſhe has ordered a ſtop to be put to all buildings on account of the crown, which will diminiſh the expences very much, and be a means of employing 80,000 men more in the army. The ſame principle has occaſioned the intended expedition to Kamſchatka to be laid aſide, orders having been ſent to pay off and diſarm the veſſels which had been deſtined for that ſervice.

PARIS.

The great cauſe of human nature is advancing as each friend of humanity muſt wiſh. Every new ſtep ſeems tending ſlowly, but ſurely, *towards a revolution*—when Liberty will reſume her long outraged rights—the laws ceaſe to be undefined—the Government no longer arbitrary!

The violent uſurpation on common ſenſe and common order, in the late attack on the Duke of Orleans and the two Magiſtrates, is already repented, and, like all other miſchievous folly, muſt be ſoon atoned. To retreat as ſpeciouſly as this contemptible government can, M. Freteau's fate is now mitigated. He is releaſed from the citadel of Dourlens, and now has the liberty of the town. The Duke of Orleans is to be recalled.

New petitions and remonſtrances are urging the Throne to better conduct—from the Princes, as well as the Parliament and the Peers.

The Parliament of Nanci, as we foretold long ſince it would, has oppoſed the encroachment of power. Bourdeaux, Thouleuſe, and Lyons are following. The Prince of Conde's preſence in Burgundy will quicken the ſame ſpirit in Dijon.

Religious liberty, as well as civil, may ſoon be expected: but three articles in the edict, for the Proteſtants, are in diſpute, but they will ſoon be ſettled—they are referred to a ſmall Committee.

The Duke of Orleans is, with reaſon, advancing in popularity every day. His magnificent liberality to the Marquis du Creſt in his diſtreſſes, and his perſonal bravery in ſaving the equerry who was ſinking in the ſtream that had nearly ſunk him, have endeared him very meritoriouſly; and co-operating with his late political firmneſs, decorate him with the ſplendid fame of a man who can feel and act on thoſe impulſes which truth and honour determine to be the beſt.

The pecuniary preſent of the Duke of Orleans, on this occaſion, was princely, 23,000 livres and a fraction, (about 1000 l. of our money) and a penſion of 3000 livres a year.

On this occaſion, too, the Duke is ſaid to have written to the Prince of Wales:—If the Marquis ſhould come to England, the Marquis, like every body elſe, will find the Prince's liberality unexampled.

The behaviour of M. le Compte de Vaudreuil, in regard to the young Lord Blaney, has properly endeared him to all the Engliſh in France. The Count has again exerted the Police, to prevent any other young Engliſhman of large fortune from falling into the depredation of ſharpers. It is a melancholy fact, that three of the moſt notorious *Chevaliers d'Induſtrie* now infeſting the Continent, are Engliſh and Iriſh.

Preparations are making at the Duke of Dorſet's for a viſit, which is expected very ſpeedily from Mr and Mrs Orde.

M. de Noailles goes Ambaſſador to Berlin.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Dec. 18.

"Since the arrival of the letters from England, dated the 14th inſtant, ſtocks have fallen here four per cent. The connection now forming with the Bourbon intereſt, the Emperor, and Ruſſia, ſeems to gratify the deſires of the deluded Patriots greatly: they call loudly for revenge againſt England and Pruſſia for their interference in the diſputes of the Republic.

"M. Vander Spiegel has taken his ſeat as Raad Penſionaris of the Province of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland: his ſpeech on his acceſſion to the office is replete with good ſenſe, and by the Dutch juſtly eſteemed as an example of the *expreſſive* ideas their language is capable of conveying. He bids fair to make a conſpicuous character, and much is to be expected from his great abilities and ſound judgment in political affairs.

"The Magiſtracy has forbid, in all the charity-ſchools of this city, the uſe of a book entitled, "Engliſh Tyranny," which the Patriotic party had lately brought into common uſe here.

"A reſpectable gentleman of my acquaintance is lately arrived here from France, who aſſures me, that in almoſt every town of that kingdom, all ſorts of Engliſh manufactures were to be purchaſed at leaſt fifty per cent. cheaper than they could be obtained at the beſt market in England. I fear the conſequences of that ruinous Commercial Treaty will give Britons cauſe to curſe the arrangers of it. The manufactories of France are (as is very natural to ſuppoſe) idle for want of employ. A number of capital merchants in the ſilk trade in the city of Lyons, it is ſaid, have failed in conſequence of this ſtagnation."

Extract of a letter from Holland, Dec. 21.

"The Deputies from their High Mightineſſes having examined the reſolution of the States of Utrecht reſpecting the compliment to be paid the King of Pruſſia, made their report on the 20th ult. by which they have inſtructed M. Rheede, their Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Berlin, to acknowledge to his Pruſſian Majeſty, in the warmeſt terms, the kind aſſiſtance of his troops under the command of the Duke of Brunſwick, whereby her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange has received the ſatisfaction which was due, for the inſult offered to her perſon, by thoſe who had plunged the republic into all the horrors of a civil war. Their High Mightineſſes have alſo ordered the like acknowledgment to be made to the King of Great Britain for his kind interference in their behalf, and their hearty deſire to enter into a ſtrict alliance with his Majeſty. Accordingly, an Ambaſſador Extraordinary has been appointed to wait on Sir James Harris, the Engliſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, in order to conſult with him previous thereto.

"On the 26th ult. the Emperor ordered his Ambaſſador at Berlin, the Prince de Reuſs, to congratulate his Pruſſian Majeſty, in his name, upon the happy turn of affairs in Holland; and to declare at the ſame time, that his Imperial Majeſty highly approves of the wiſe meaſures that have taken place in the United States, in order to ſecure a permament tranquillity.

"The ceremony of changing the Regency at Amſterdam was performed there on the 5th ult. in the greateſt order, amidſt the loudeſt huzzas. Out of 36 regiments 23 have been depoſed, and their places filled by thoſe who were friends to the eſtabliſhment. Same day ſome perſons went to the houſes of the Patriots, particularly to Jean Varlem's, a bookſeller, who had rendered himſelf conſpicuous by his writings; alſo to one Kok's, of the ſame trade, late Secretary to the Armed Society in that city, and, in ſhort, to all the bookſellers who have vended ludicrous prints, and demoliſhed their windows; after which they ill treated all thoſe who appeared without orange cockades.

"Another diſturbance happened on the 10th in the ſame city, in conſequence of ſome of the Regents lately diſmiſſed appearing without cockades. In this conteſt the Patriots ſeemed to have the advantage; ſome of them armed with ſabres and piſtols ruſhed in amongſt the mob, and ſeveral perſons were terribly wounded, particularly two Jew merchants, whoſe lives are deſpaired of.

"Yeſterday five of the convicts on board the guardſhip at Helvoetſluys were executed there purſuant to their ſentence. The above unfortunate men were of the number concerned in robbing the Dutch Eaſt Indiaman ſome months ago in the Downs. There now remains 50 more on board for robbing the above ſhip, who are condemned to different puniſhments proportionate to their crimes."

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, Dec. 6.

"The States of Brabant, who have been aſſembled ſince the 17th of laſt April, at length diſſolved yeſterday, and the Members who compoſed them, returned home filled with admiration at the Emperor's paternal bounty for the nation in confirming its privileges, and re eſtabliſhing its conſtitution. At their next Aſſembly the States propoſed to preſent their different projects for the lawful reformation of abuſes; amongſt others, thoſe which have crept into the adminiſtration of juſtice, and by beſeeching the Emperor to retrench from the new manner of proceeding, entered upon in November 1786, by the ſovereign Council of Brabant, every thing contrary to the conſtitution. They will, above all, endeavour to hinder the rich man from ruining the poor one by law-ſuits, which has unfortunately hitherto been the caſe. They will, moreover, beſeech the Sovereign to order the Fiſcal Officer ſtrictly to obſerve the Edicts which direct the Bailiffs, Mayors, &c. to reſide in the places of their juriſdiction, that crimes, and eſpecially murders, may be puniſhed without delay, and that malefactors may no longer have time to eſcape, whilſt the officers of juſtice are coming to their reſpective juriſdictions.

"They write from Mons, that the States of Hainault have made Mr Cock, Penſionary of the States of Brabant, a noble preſent, as a reward for the care and pains he has taken, by his ſpirited writings, to maintain the rights of all the Belgic Provinces. The preſent conſiſts of a ſilver inkſtand, curiouſly wrought, ſurmounted by the Belgic Lion, and other analogous ornaments, and crowned with laurels; in the ſand-glaſs are 100 gold doubloons.

"The Duke of Aremburgh, to ſhew his particular ſatisfaction for the ſervices that Penſionary has rendered his country, deſired him to chooſe three pictures from his celebrated gallery, and preſented him with them."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 21.

"The Archbiſhop of Thouloufe is perfectly recovered from his indiſpoſition, and returned to Verſailles; but his Majeſty ſtill continues too much indiſpoſed to venture abroad. The particular reform in his own houſehold is now decided, and thirty officers of the chamber have received notice of the ſuppreſſion of their places; a like number is intended to be reduced in the department of the wardrobe."

LONDON, *Dec.* 27.

On Sunday next, being the feaſt of the Epiphany, his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, are expected to make the Knights offering at St George's Chapel, at Windſor.

Prince William Henry, on his arrival from Ireland, will occupy the apartments in the Stable-yard, which the Duke of York now reſides in, who is ſhortly to remove to his houſe at Whitehall.

At the Duke of York's firſt public dinner at his new habitation, late Lord Amherſt's, on Chriſtmas day, were preſent, the following brilliant circle:—Prince of Wales, Duke and Ducheſs of Glouceſter, Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, Duke and Ducheſs of Argyle, Duke and Ducheſs of Athol, and many others of the nobility.

In the evening, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales gave a ſuperb ſopper and concert.

The *Theatricals* of *Hinchinbroke* will to-morrow night reſume their former brilliancy. The preſence of the Prince of Wales and Duke of York is to give the finiſhing tint to the already ſuperior luſtre of Lord Sandwich's convivial circles.

We can now favour the public with the complete caſt of the WONDER, to be performed at Richmond Houſe after the Holidays:

Don Lopez,	Mr Ogilvie;
Don Felix,	Lord H. Fitzgerald;
Frederick,	Mr Howarth;
Don Pedro,	Lord E. Fitzgerald;
Colonel Briton,	Earl of Derby;
Gibby,	Major Arabin;
Liſſardo,	Mr Merry;
Donna Violante,	Mrs Damer;
Donna Iſabella,	Miſs Hamilton;
Flora,	Mrs Bruce;
Inis,	Mrs Hobart.

Report ſays, that it is his Majeſty's intention to create four new Peers: Thoſe mentioned for that honour are, Lord Weſtcote, Sir Sampſon Gideon, Sir George Warren, and Sir James Harris.

Yeſterday the workmen began to erect the tribunal in Weſtminſter Hall for the trial of Mr Haſtings. It is intended to be as ſpacious as the ſituation will permit.

Dr Cleaver, Rector of Petworth, and brother to the Biſhop of Cheſter, is appointed firſt Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Total of the produce of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Stamps, and incidents, as delivered in to the Exchequer, for the week ending the 21ſt of December 1787:

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Cuſtoms	—	49,432	11	3
Exciſe	—	123,729	0	0
Stamps	—	30,364	0	0
Incidents	—	37,504	6	6
		241,029	17	9

The ſame branches of revenue produced laſt year, within the period of the ſame week, 163,815 l. 3 s. 5 d. On a comparative ſtatement, therefore, it appears, that the revenue of this country (though we cannot ſuppoſe it has encreaſed in the ſame proportion every week) has varied in its produce, and abſolutely encreaſed in one week the enormous ſum of 77,214 l. 14 s. 4 d.

The circumſtances of the times indicate, that a conſolidation of the intereſts of the Britiſh and the Dutch is very nearly accompliſhed. The meaſure will be a happy one, take place when it may; as it will effectually inſure the ſuperiority of the Britiſh in all ſubſequent naval conteſts.

The Empreſs is not ſo bad a judge of the comparative force of the French and Britiſh nations, as to give a preference to that of the former. The latter, in point of actual power, are capable of being more uſeful friends than the French; however, their ſuperiority lies not ſo much in ſtrength, as it does in regard to the ſtate of their revenue; but above all, with reſpect to their inviolable attachment to the obſervance of treaties, and to the faith of nations.

As ſo much has been ſaid concerning the treaty with the Prince of Heſſe, it may not be amiſs to remind our readers of the terms of three treaties of the kind entered into laſt war: The Treaty with the Duke of Brunſwick was ſigned by Colonel William Faucit, January 9, 1776. By this Treaty 3,964 men were taken into the pay of Great Britain; alſo 336 light cavalry dismounted. Levy money to be paid to the Duke 30 crowns each, at 4 s. 9 d. ½. The King to pay the Duke a ſubſidy of 64,500 German crowns a year, while in pay; and double that for two years after the troops return. The Treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe was ſigned at Caſſel by the ſame gentleman, the 15th of January, 1776; by it 12,000 Heſſians are hired;

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* The JOYFUL ENTRY is a Charter of Liberty confirmed to the ſubjects of Brabant, by one of their Sovereigns; and it is called by that name, becauſe the Charter was granted by the Prince on the occaſion of his making an entry into his capital, to the great joy of his people. The charter begins with the words—"JOYFUL ENTRY."

a part are to begin their march the 15th of February, and the remainder within four weeks after; 20 crowns banco to be paid for levy money for each man; the subsidy to be 450,000 crowns banco per annum, at 4 s. 9 d. ½. The Treaty to continue at least one year after the troops arrive back in the dominions on Hesse. That with the Court of Hanau was signed February 5, 1776 for 668 infantry. Levy money 30 crowns. The annual subsidy to be 25,000 crowns.—It is to be remarked that these were the *prices* for men to be immediately employed in foreign service.

The treasury messenger, who was dispatched to India, by the nearest route, in September, was Mr Slater. He had directions to proceed in whatever manner, and by what conveyance he should find most expedient, without adverting to the expence. He took his departure with the utmost secrecy, and was not suspected till he hired at Venice a vessel on purpose, to carry him to Alexandria. None of his family, or of his most intimate friends, had the smallest intimation where he was gone.

It certainly was necessary to send an express with the utmost expedition to India on the alarm of a war, there not being so much as a single frigate to defend the Company's trade and possessions there, on account of the difference subsisting between the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul.

Such was the management of our Ministers, that, when it was almost certain that we were on the eve of a war with the House of Bourbon, our forces were so injudiciously distributed, for the defence of our Colonies, that in the West Indies we had no soldiers, and in the East no ships. The former had not above 300 men in the several garrisons, while the latter was provided with more than 30,000.

By the new Treaty of Commerce, France has granted to Russia all the privileges of the most favoured nations.

And Russia, in return, has granted to France, reciprocal privileges.

In consequence of this Treaty, all the British merchants at Petersburgh, and of other ports in Russia, have had notice given them, in form, that they must henceforth pay all customs, on their merchandize, in ready money.

It is this Treaty, which prevents a renewal of the former treaties with Great Britain, which are expired.

France has, to a certain extent, fixed herself with Russia. *Eng. Chron.*

From accounts delivered into the French Parliament, it appears, that between 1685 and 1745, the confiscated effects belonging to Protestant fugitives amounted to forty millions of livres, which if put to interest would bring in 1,500,000 l annually.

The Assembly of the Peers and Parliament of Paris, esteeming themselves fourteen short in number, owing to the three exiled, and others not attending, will not, it is said, come to any determination in favour of the Protestants, until they have a full attendance.

From the expression used by the French King to the Duke of Orleans previous to his banishment, it is plain that his Majesty suspected the Duke had learned something more in England than a knowledge of horsemanship—and it cannot be wondered that his Majesty had always penetration enough to object to the Duke's visits to this country.

Present State of the Public Revenue of Europe.

		Sterl.
1. Great Britain,	—	14,500,000
2. Austria,	—	12,400,000
3. France,	—	18,000,000
4. Spain,	—	5,000,000
5. Russia,	—	5,800,000
6. Turkey,	—	5,000,000
7. Prussia,	—	3,600,000
8. Portugal,	—	1,800,000
9. Sicily,	—	1,400,000
10. Holland,	—	4,000 000
11. Sweden,	—	1,300,000
12. Venice,	—	1,000,000
13. Denmark,	—	1,000,000
14. Electorate of Hanover,		900,000
15. Electorate of Saxony,		1,100,000
16. Joint Electorate of the Palatinate of Bavaria,	—	1,100,000
17. Sardinia,	—	1,100,000

That accomplished character Miss Lydia Hall, whose death has been announced in the papers, had the honour to be tried at the Old Baily nine times, and was seven times married; three of her spouses were long ago executed, and two of them transported.—And yet this amiable creature was left to die on a bed!

SLAVE TRADE.

While so much argument is using, by various writers, to prove the injustice of the Slave Trade, it may be worth while to repeat the propositions on the subject by Dr Ferguson, the very able author of "Institutes of Moral Philosophy," which are these:

"No one is born a slave, because every one is born with his original rights.

"No one can become a slave, because no one, from being a person can, in the language of the Roman law, become a thing, or subject of property.

"The supposed property of the master in the slave, therefore, is matter of usurpation, not of right."

If slaves were sufficiently enlightened to be capable of close ratiocination, these reasons would be sufficient to make them consider themselves as free men, were not their masters to convince them of the contrary by stronger arguments.

It may however conduce, in some small degree, to the abolition of this cruel trade, to have repeated these preceding propositions; for among those interested in its continuation, there may be some apt to be influenced by the force of reasoning; and among those who are thus apt to be influenced, there may be some less willing to encourage a traffic when they are convinced of its *natural illegality*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The accounts which have been circulated throughout Europe, relative to the state of the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, have been so vague, so various, and altogether so contradictory, that we are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers an exact state thereof, as we have just received it from a gentleman who left the Cape about five months ago, after residing there for several years.

It appears that soon after the late peace was ratified, the French Court sent orders to the commander of their troops in that garrison, to cause the regiment of Luxemburg to be transported to Ceylon, and that of Pondicherry to the isle of Bourbon: these orders were immediately carried into execution, and since that period not a single French soldier has been seen there.

Soon after the departure of the French troops, the Count de Grafft, the Dutch Governor, who is in the interest of the Stadtholder, immediately began to strengthen the fortifications of the place in the most effectual manner, and no less than 1000 men have been continually employed thereon. A new fort, called the Moro, has been erected, and is deemed impregnable; so that if the French should attempt any thing hostile in that quarter, it might cost them dear.

Our correspondent adds, that the utmost harmony prevailed at the Cape, and that provisions of all kinds were uncommonly cheap, owing to the constant traffic kept up between the Caffres and other savage nations, from whom intelligence had been received, about 15 months ago, that five Europeans (two women and three men) had been seen among the interior settlements on that inhospitable shore. It was supposed that these miserable wretches were part of the crew of some ship which had been wrecked on the coast; and from the situation of the place where they were seen, it is not improbable but they might be some of the miserable few who were saved from the Grosvenor East Indiaman, to undergo tortures worse than death itself.

Should the above prove to be the case, how must the friends of those unhappy Britons venerate the memory of Lord Keppel, who, when at the head of the Admiralty, humanely provided a proper vessel, and gave the command of her to Lieutenant Loveday, with orders to that intelligent officer to run down the Caffre coast in quest of them. The brig was furnished with all sorts of toys, and other articles, calculated as presents to the Indians; but the instant the present First Lord of the Admiralty came to the Board, he thought fit to set aside the expedition.

Died, at two o'clock on Tuesday morning, at his house, in Ely Place, P. P. Walsh, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Lecturer on Midwifry, and Physician to the General Lying-inn, and the Brownlow-street Hospitals.

Dr Walsh's death was occasioned by a putrid fever, which he received from dissecting a subject; the infection was taken in a wound, made by the dissecting instrument, and was scarcely of greater magnitude than the point of a needle would produce; it must have been extremely malignant, as caustic and other preventatives, were immediately applied. The symptoms did not appear for several hours after the accident. This is the fourth melancholy accident of the sort this winter.

Monday last, Messs. Burr and Popplewell, Tide Surveyors of the Customs, seized, on board a ship lying in the river, eighteen bales of wool, concealed in the puncheons of biscuit, the ship being to sail next day for the coast of Africa. This seizure forfeits the ship, with her tackle and furniture, besides a heavy penalty annexed thereto.

The letters received yesterday by the mails from every quarter of the kingdom, confirm the accounts of the heavy falls of snow that have happened since Saturday last; and no where more than in the western counties of Hants, Dorset, Devon, &c.

The roads were yesterday so heavy, that some of the short stages near town were obliged to have six horses and a postilion; and the posts, which in the ordinary course would have arrived on Tuesday morning, did not come into town from some places till Wednesday afternoon.

Bon Mot.—A gentleman asking Lord North, a little before he went to Bath, Why he never wore the *star* of his order? He told him, It was because he had not been installed;—"But if I had, says his Lordship, it would signify little to me; for if I can't *see by day*, there is less probability of my doing it by *star light*."

ANECDOTES *of* WINSTONE *the Player.*

Richard Winstone, who died a few days since at Bristol, to which place he had retired for some years past, was the father of the present Stage, being about three months older than Macklin.

He was an *Eleve* of Quin's, and, though greatly inferior to him in point of theatrical merit, was one of the groupe distinguished by his friendship, and often admitted to his convivial enjoyments.

From this intimacy, Winstone had to relate many pleasant stories of Quin, many of them much to the credit of his benevolence, and amongst the rest the following:

Winstone once had a quarrel with his manager, and abruptly leaving the London Stage, contrary to the advice of Quin, went strolling into Wales.—After two years absence, on his return from Swansea to Bristol by sea, he was near being drowned, having met with a storm which stranded the ship, by which he lost all his clothes, and what little money he had in his strong box.

In this situation he scrambled up to London, and getting to one of his old haunts about the Garden, went to bed, and skulked for two days without ever getting out of it. Quin, by accident, heard of his situation, and immediately calling on the Manager, had Winstone put on his usual salary, and his name actually advertised in the bills for next day's performance: he then called upon his tailor, who having Winstone's measure, took him to Monmouth-street, and bought him a full suit of clothes.

Thus accoutred, Quin called upon his old friend, whom he found in bed very melancholy. After some conversation, in which Winstone related all his misfortunes, Quin asked him, Why he was not at rehearsal? This at first astonished poor Winstone, till the other explaining the circumstance, he fell upon his knees with gratitude; "but 2—ds, my dear Jemmy, says Winstone, what shall I do for clothes and a little money?" "As for the clothes, says Quin, here they are; but as for the money, by G—you must put your *hand in your own pocket*." Winstone experienced his friend's humanity even in this expression; for, on searching the breeches pocket, he found ten guineas.

Old Winstone used to tell this story with tears of gratitude. He resided at the Hot Wells, Bristol, for four years before his death, where he lived partly on letting lodgings, and partly on what he saved in his earlier days.

The performers at Bristol generally gave him a yearly benefit, which, as he had many friends, turned to account. On those nights he spoke an occasional Prologue, written by a gentleman of London, of acknowledged taste and abilities; the publication of which would add to the credit of Prologue-writing.

LLOYD's LIST,——*Dec.* 28.

SCARBOROUGH, 23. The Bellona's cargo is now loading, but it is supposed the ship will not be got off.

Honduras, 6th Oct. The Catharine, Cole, lay upright, to all appearance capable of being got off. The General Campbell got off with damage. The Bellisarius, the John, and the Thomas, it is feared, will be lost.

The Friends Delight, Collingwood, from Sunderland to Pool, is totally lost near Sunderland.

The John, Fea, and Susannah, Wade, for Bristol, were lost at Honduras in the hurricane on the 2d of September.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 8.—France, 1.

Out—Ireland, 1.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

No business done this day at 'Change.

WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 27. N. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

On Friday the 14th current, died, at Soulseat, in the 61st year of his age, the Rev. Andrew Ross of Ballarrock, minister of Inch.

We have had no snow since our last; but the frost has continued very intense till this morning, when a gentle thaw again set in. In England the storm of snow has been much greater than in this country, which accounts for the late arrival of the Mail Coach. On Saturday, the Coach did not reach this place till between six and seven o'clock in the evening. Yesterday's mail arrived much about the same hour; and the one due to-day came in about one o'clock this afternoon.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following particular account of the cargoes of the British ships froze in at Cronstadt.

131,312 Poods		Iron.
75,667	—	Clean Hemp.
9,980	—	Outshott.
19,293	—	Half Clean.
11,110	—	Hemp Codilla.
13,470	—	12 heads Flax.
6,229	—	9 ditto.
478	—	6 ditto.
1,191	—	Flax Codilla.
732	—	Isinglass.
401	—	Brittle.
98,393	—	Tallow.
6,814	Ar	B^{r} Diaper.
4009,	—	W^{e} ditto.
25,811	—	W^{e} Linen.
184,483	—	Crash.
602 Pieces		Drills.
2,104	—	Flems.
3,713	—	Ravenduck.
36,752	—	Deals.
169 Poods		Wax.
1,343	—	Potash.
1,652	—	Rozin.
10½	—	Rhubarb.
50 Pieces		Sail Cloth.

In the above is included the Bell, J. Anderson's cargo, for Leith.

420 Poods		Iron.
2,772	—	12 head Flax.
6,850	—	Tallow.
3,440 Pieces		Deals.

A correspondent assures us that he was at a christening in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, a few days ago, at which were present the following relations of the child, viz. the father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great-grandfather and great-grandmother, great-great-grandfather and great-great grandmother. This singular assemblage owes its connexion to a single marriage.

We hear from Kelwick, that, on Wednesday the 12th instant, Joseph Pocklington, Esq; distributed a very large quantity of excellent bread to 144 poor families in Kelwick, and also many other families of the same description in the neighbourhood of the said town; a noble example for the affluent to copy, at this inclement season of the year.

Some time ago Mrs Webb, of Covent Garden Theatre, and formerly of the Edinburgh Theatre having occasion to go as far as Barnet, resolved, if a seat could be procured in one of the new mail-coaches, to take it, in order to save the expence of hiring a post chaise. Luckily she found one occupied by three passengers only; but as she was stepping into the carriage, an honest Hibernian in the coach, who sweated at the size of his would be fellow-traveller, exclaimed, "Odds zounds! Ma'am where are you going? Don't you perceive that this is the *male* coach? It carries nobody but Gentlemen."

Yesterday se'ennight, an intimation was read from the pulpits of both churches in Dumfries, by desire of the magistrates, respecting the dutiful observance of the Sabbath. The circumstances particularly intended by them to be corrected are the following, viz. The practice of the barbers and hair-dressers going about their occupation, during the interval, and even in the time of divine service; that of selling various articles of retail in huckster shops; the keeping public houses open; and carrying water from the river. The magistrates intend to exert their powers in suppressing these irregularities in future.

On Tuesday the 8th January, there is to be an ASSEMBLY at LEITH. The dancing to commence at half past 6x.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Dec. 29.

"The season of the year naturally calls to the remembrance of every good heart the cheerful and innocent festivity of former times; it is, therefore, with great pleasure we hear from Alnwick, that our worthy Lord Lieutenant is not unmindful of the wants and distresses of the poor, during the present inclemency of the weather; and that his Grace vies with his ancient and illustrious ancestors, not only in benevolence, but in every other virtue that adorns and exalts human nature. The Duke ordered another fat ox to be roasted whole in the market-place there, on Thursday last, as a Christmas feast, to the labouring class of the inhabitants, which was distributed with loaves of good bread, and plenty of strong beer to those who chose to partake of it.—The number was very great, to whom it afforded a most seasonable and ample repast: His Grace, at the same time, sent twenty pounds to the overseers of the poor of the parish, to be bestowed in such a manner as they should think proper. The remainder of the day was spent in mirth and good humour, the whole town echoing the honourable actions of the noble house of *Percy*, especially those of the present beneficent possessor of their titles and domains.

"A few days since Lieutenant Pye, in company with two other officers, arrived from India, after a very tedious and hazardous passage by sea and land, of full fifteen months. They were shut up a month in Aleppo, where more than 1500 died every day of the plague; and escaping from thence to Cyprus, got a passage to Zante and Malaga, and passed through Spain and France to their native country, to the great happiness of their friends, who despaired of seeing them, after so perilous an expedition.

"Sunday a heavy fall of snow came on here from the N. E. which continued till Wednesday morning, by which the roads in the country are so filled up, that they are scarcely passable for carriages; and the mail from the south, which should have arrived here at two o'clock on Thursday, did not reach this town until one o'clock yesterday morning, which shows that it has been general."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 28.

Per Quarter.	s.	s.	d		s.	s.	d
Wheat,	39 to 45		0	Beans,	25 to 28		0
Barley,	21 to 24		6	Tick,	21 to 23		0
Rye,	25 to 26		6	Tares,	28 to 30		0
Oats,	14 to 19		0				
Pale Malt,	31 to 33		0	Flour per Sack.			
Amber ditto,	32 to 33		6	First,	36 to 37		0
Peafe,	34 to 36		0	Second,	33 to 34		0
Hog Peafe,	25 to 26		6	Third,	22 to 25		0

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Dec.* 29.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	33	29.88
Sunday,	—— 30.	8 ——	A. M.	26	29.70
		8 ——	P. M.	27	29.63
Monday,	—— 31.	8 ——	A. M.	38	29.56

This Day is published,

By J. ROBERTSON, Fish-market Close, Edinburgh, And sold by all the Booksellers,

1-11 8

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK, for the Year 1788.

This Almanack is embellished with

A *MAP* of

The Roads of England and Wales,

From the latest Surveys.

☞ The Lists this year are very full, and every possible attention has been paid to render them correct.—In the List of the Sheriff-Substitutes of Scotland, their salaries are annexed.

Booksellers in the West Country will be supplied, as usual, by J. and M. Robertson's, Salt-market, Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Neat New Built HOUSE of one storey high, lying in the Head Vennel of Kirkcaldy, the property of Andrew Burnet, shoemaker there, and that upon Wednesday the 16th of January next 1788, betwixt the hours of one and three of the clock afternoon, in the house of the late Andrew Kedzlie, flatter in Musselburgh.——For further particulars, apply to Robert Hunter, writer, No. 3. Bunkers hill, Edinburgh.—Not to be repeated

Notice to Creditors.

THE Arbiter in the Submission between the TRUSTEES and CREDITORS of the deceased Mr JOHN HOPE Merchant in Edinburgh, having made out a scheme of division of the funds, and pronounced an interim decreet arbitral, the same are lodged in the hands of Francis Brodie, at Mr Walker's writer to the signet, for the inspection of all concerned, and he will be ready to pay the dividends every day, (Saturday and Sunday excepted) between twelve and three o'clock, upon receiving a discharge in terms of the decreet arbitral.

PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, and Lands of MAWS, lying in the parish of Blairgowrie.

The Lands of CREUCHIES, lying in said parish, and certain parts of the barony of Banff, in the parish of Alyth.

The Lands of MIDDLE DUMMY, in the parish of Rattray.

The Forest of Alyth, with the property and superiority land thereto belonging, including the lands of Watershaill, Craighead, and Drumflagnies, in the parish of Alyth.

The above lands are extensive, and in a state of nature.—From the advantages attending their local situation, they are capable of great improvement.

For particulars, apply to Mr Græme clerk to the signet, Nicolson's Square.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE DIANA,

A New Ship, built for the Trade, ALEXANDER COMB, (for JAMES RITCAIE,) Master,

Now lying at Millar's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and all places adjacent in the Frith of Forth, deliverable at Leith, will sail 12th January 1788.

FOR KINGSTON—JAMAICA,

The New Sloop LEITH,

PETER ANGUS Master,

To sail the 1st of January.—Will take a few tons of goods on freight.

And for SAVANNAH-LA-MAR, And MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA,

THE BRIG KATHARINE,

ANDREW MASON Master,

200 Tons burthen, is ready to take in goods, and will sail the 1st of February next.

For freight and passage, apply to William Sibbald and Company, merchants, Leith.

Genuine Old Jamaica Rum, or any quantity above two gallons;—and a large assortment of Jamaica Mahogany, to be sold at above.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Dec. 29. Hope Branch, Benfield, from Leghorn, goods.
31. Jean, Turcan, from Bo-ness, wood.
Jones, Innes, from Limekills, coals and soap.
Nancy, Rollo, from Dundee, goods.
Two Sifters, Brown, from Warren, bran.
British Tar, Mitchell, from Bo-ness, goods.

SAILED,

Diligence, Butler, for London, goods.
Elizabeth, Brunton, for Hull, ditto.
William and John, Hunter, for ditto, ditto.
Livingston, Mackie, for St David's, ballast.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

Dec. 28. Malvina, M'Nab, from Barbadoes, with rum, &c.
Eagle, Greage, from New York, with goods.
Peggy and Betty, Ackman, from Charleston, timber.
Good Intent, Ker, from Sligo, with goods.
James, White, from Lairn, with ditto.
Rankinson, Black, from Drogheda, with meal.
St Kilda, M'Leod, from Stornaway, with goods.
Two Brothers, Robertson, from Dumfries, with timber.
May, M'Farlane, from Oban, with salmon.
Mary, M'Pherson, from ditto, with kelp.
Glasgow, Slatter, from Alverston, with goods.
Jean, Irvine, from Dumfries, with ditto.
29. Hunter, Kenneir, from Ilvicy, with salt.

SAILED,

28. William, Stewart, for Waterford, with goods.
29. Kingston, Tarbert, for St Vincent, with ditto.

GATESHEAD SOCIETY,

Established for the Prosecution of Felonies in the County of Durham.

STOLEN from and out of a Field at Saltwellside, near Gateshead-fell, in the County of Durham, in the night between the 20th and 21st inst.

A CHESNUT MARE, the property of Joseph Henderson, near fifteen hands high, nine years old, has the appearance of spavin on the far hind leg, has some white hairs on the near buttock, has had her tail nicked, and carries it badly.—Had when taken away, a remarkable rough spreading mane, with a bushy switch tail, her face mixed with white hairs from the brow to the nose, without any patch or star; also, a white spot, occasioned by the saddle, on the near side, pretty near the shoulder.

N. B. Her shoes are marked W. and one of them has ten or eleven nails in it. She is apparently with foal.

The said Society do hereby offer a reward of FIVE GUINEAS, to any person or persons who shall inform and give evidence against the party or parties guilty of stealing the said Mare; to be paid upon conviction, by Mr William Methuen, Treasurer of the said Society.—Likewise TWO GUINEAS reward, to be paid by the said Joseph Henderson, on conviction, as aforesaid.

TO LET TO WHITSUNDAY FIRST,

A Lodging, No. 251. Nicolson-Street.

Rent Fifteen Pounds.

CONSISTING of two stories, dining room, drawing room, and three bed rooms, with closets, all on the first floor. Below, a large kitchen, a room, larder, and servants apartments, with other conveniencies; a cellar behind, and pump well near. The whole is in excellent order, and fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family.

Apply to JAMES WARDLAW, Wine Merchant, No. 250. Nicolson-Street.——To be seen betwixt the hours of twelve and two.

DUNG TO LET.

ON Wednesday the 16th of January next, is to be exposed, by public roup, at the Court-room in Potterrow, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

ONE HALF of the DUNG and FULZIE of the Streets, Lanes and Entries within the district of Bristo and Potterrow, for the space of one, two, three, or four years, from and after the 2d day of February next.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of James Dickson, Collector of said district, at his house in Potterrow.

A Farm to Let in the East of Fife.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1788, NORTH QUARTER of KILRENNY, consisting of about 200 Scots acres of arable land, of a strong deep soil, lying close by and contiguous to the burghs of Kilrenny, Cellardykes and Anstruther.

Proposals may be directed to William Bethune, Esq; at Balfour by Leven, the proprietor, who will give every encouragement, by inclosing or otherwise, to a substantial tenant; or to Robert Beatson, Esq; at Lochgelly, by Kinghorn.

The present tenant will show the farm, or James Lundie at Kilrenny house.

The Colliery of Doura,

Near Irvine, in the shire of Ayr,

IS to be LET by roup, for a term of years.—The entry immediately.

The roup will take place in the house of John Smith, Innkeeper in Stewarton, on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1788, in the afternoon.——The conditions may be known, by applying to Andrew Brown, writer in Stewarton.

To be SOLD within John's Coffeehouse, on Friday the 4th day of January next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

THAT Chamber, presently occupied

as the Commissary Clerks Office, lying on the south side of the Parliament Square, consisting of two Apartments, and affording an eligible situation for a shop or wareroom

The progress of writs and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of James Munro, writer in Edinburgh.

Gardens, Orchard, & Park,

Near Edinburgh,—TO LET.

To be LET for one or more years,

THE Gardens, Orchard, and Gardener's House, at RESTALRIG, which belonged to the late Alexander Tait, Esq; principal clerk of Session. The entry to the Gardens and Orchard, to be at Candlemas, and to the Gardener's House at Whitsunday, both first.

ALSO, the NORTH PARK of Restalrig, consisting of about ten acres, either in grass for one year, or in tillage for three years.—The entry to be at Candlemas first.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Walker, writer, Paterson's Court, Edinburgh.

Houses in Canongate for Sale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 4th day of February next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

ALL and HAILL these two TENEMENTS of LAND, with the yard and pertinents thereto belonging, lying on south side of Canongate, in the close commonly called *Wauchope's Close*, and joining on the east to Queensberry Lodging, as the same are presently possessed by Robert Lauriston, Thomas Wilson, and others.

This property is well worth the attention of manufacturers of every denomination, having easy and commodious entries, both from Canongate and to the great road at the back thereof. Likewise having a pump-well, with plenty of soft water at all seasons.

For further particulars, apply to James Macqueen writer, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Edinburgh, December 28. 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, That from the 5th of January next there will be a Post EVERY day, excepting Sunday, betwixt Edinburgh and Dumfries, and Post-office will be established at Howgate and Noblehouse. Postage of a single letter to each of these last mentioned places, 2d. By this arrangement, there will be a SIX days communication instead of THREE in the week, betwixt Edinburgh and the following places,

VIZ.

HOWGATE,
PEEBLES,
NOBLEHOUSE,
BEILD,
MOFFAT,
LOCHMABEN, and
DUMFRIES.

And in addition to the present dispatches on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, bags for the following places BEYOND Dumfries, will be dispatched on Thursdays and Saturdays,

VIZ.

CARLINWARK,
KIRKCUDBRIGHT,
GATEHOUSE OF FLEET,
NEWTON STEWART, and
GLENLUCE.

The departures to be at eight o'clock at night, and the arrivals in the mornings.

By Order of the Post Master General,
DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

STOLEN,

At or immediately after the Fire of Seggieden, near Perth, on Wednesday the 12th December inst.

THE following Articles which had been saved from the Fire:

From a Chest of Drawers, which was broke up—A POCKET BOOK, containing different Bills, Promissory Notes, and other papers, particularly,

A Promissory Note of Sir William Forbes and Company, of - -	L.	160	0 0
A Bank of England Note, - - -		20	0 0
A Bank of England 0 st Bill of -		30	0 0
A Royal Bank of Scotland Note for -		10	0 0

Several Guinea Notes of Sir William Forbes and Company, Perth, and Dundee Banks.

The Pocket Book is since found below some straw near the Chest of Drawers, tore up, and near it Two accepted Bills, a Perth Guinea Note, a piece of a Promissory Note, and a Guinea Note of Sir William Forbes and Company that had been in the pocket book.

A number of Childrens Clothes.
A Chest, containing the following articles, viz.
13 yards, six quarters broad, Indian Muslins.
A strip printed Cotton Night Gown.
A purple and white Cotton Gown and Petticoat.
A black Mode Cloak, with Lace.
A white flounced Cotton Petticoat.
Six Shifts.
20 pair Stockings.
6 Double Muslin Handkerchiefs.
5 Muslin Aprons.—5 Caps.
A Shawl sewed with worsted.
A white Silk Handkerchief, with Tartan border.
4 Night Caps.—A black new Mode Bonnet.
Two Muslin Caps, and Lappets, and Borders.
A scarlet Habit.—A pair of Shoes.
A Muslin Handkerchief.—Two Pockets.
A pair of Silver Shoe Buckles.
A blue Camble Mantle.
About 40 Dozen of Sherry, and other liquors.

A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS will be paid by Mr Robert Stewart, merchant in Perth, upon discovery of any person concerned in the above theft.

DESERTED,

28th November 1787, from a Recruiting Party of his Majesty's 70th Regiment at Edinburgh,

GEORGE ROSS, aged 25 years, 5 feet 6½ inches high, swarthy complexion, brown eyes, short black hair cut in the military form; was born in the shire of Aberdeen, and is by trade a tailor.—Had on when he deserted, a short green coat and vest, leather breeches, and round hat.

Whoever apprehends said deserter, and lodges him in any goal or place of security in Great Britain, shall receive ONE GUINEA, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, on applying to Captain Bartlet at Edinburgh.

N. B. It is supposed said deserter has enlisted into some of the New Corps raising for India.

NOTICE
TO ABLE AND SKILFUL ENGINEERS.
IRELAND.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the last Session in Ireland, it is enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for such persons as the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of the said kingdom shall appoint, to employ SKILFUL ENGINEERS to survey and make estimates of one or more proper lines of communication by water, between the Grand Canal and the Shannon, and of the Navigation of the Shannon up to the Colleries on Lough Allen, from the Deep Water below Limerick, and for making a navigation from Monastereven to the Tide Water, and for making the River Suir navigable from Carrick up to Clonmel, and for making a communication by water from the town of Slane to Navern, and thence to the Virginia Water, and also to the town of Trim, and from Trim to Dublin, and also a navigation from Belturbet through the Lough and River Erne, by Belleek and Ballyshannon to the sea"——

And Whereas, His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir John Parnel, Baronet, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland, the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinson, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, the Right Honourable John Fitzgibbon, his Majesty's Attorney General in Ireland, and the Right Honourable John Beresford, to be Commissioners for employing Engineers for the aforesaid purpose:——

Any person or persons, who chuse to undertake the making all or any of the said Surveys and Estimates, are desired to send their proposals to any of the said Commissioners, or to James Corry, Esq; at the Journal Office of the House of Commons, Dublin.

Proper Certificates of the abilities and experience of each Engineer most be delivered with the proposals.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, within the house of Walter Ritchie, innkeeper in Peebles, on *Thursday the 15th day of January* 1788, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to be entered to at Whitsunday next, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Parish of STOBO,

Farms.	*Present Possessors.*	*Rent.*
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibson,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Parish of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hill,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Tait, writer to the signet, Park-place, Edinburgh; to whom such persons as incline to treat for Leases of these farms by private bargain, may give in proposals before the day of roup.

N. B. The farms will be shown by John Hunter, messenger in Peebles, baron-officer of the estate.

BY ORDER OF THE
Hon. the Commissioners of the Customs,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, in the Customhouse, Leith, upon Thursday the 3d of January 1788, at twelve o'clock noon,

The following GOODS, the same having been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, viz.

4536 Gallons Foreign Geneva, 105 Gallons Foreign Brandy, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

35 Gallons Foreign Brandy, 18 Gallons Foreign Rum, and 52 Gallons Foreign Cinnamon Waters, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

The HULL of the NIMBLE CUTTER (to be broke down) with her Float Boat, Tackle, and Apparelling, to be sold entire.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that, by the act of the 26th George III. cap. 73. sect. 13. it is, amongst other things, enacted, that no distiller, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in spirits, shall sell or send out any foreign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited, together with the packages containing the same.

Purchasers will also take notice, that 25 per cent. of the purchase-money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited, unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.

PROPOSED MANUFACTURES.

AT a Meeeting of the Gentlemen, Landholders, Merchants, and others, lately held at Thurso, in the county of Caithness; Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, baronet, in the Chair,

The *peculiar* fitness of that county for the establishment of manufactures, and the great advantages both to it and to the undertakers, with which they can be there carried on, from the cheapness of labour, and abundance of provisions, &c. having been taken under consideration, it was UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

To give every assistance, and to use every exertion for the establishment of such as were suited to the country.—— And the meeting directed intimation to be made in the news-papers, that such persons as were willing to settle in Caithness, for the purposes of carrying on—the making and bleaching of linens—making of thread—coarse woollens—a tannery—a soapery—a brewery—and the like; and are thoroughly versant in these different branches, will be informed of persons that are willing to take a hearty concern in their establishment, on applying to Mr James Horne, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh.

N. B. Since the aforesaid meeting was held, a considerable subscription has been made for carrying the above resolutions into effect.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Dwelling House in Canongate, nearly opposite to Queensberry-House, last possessed by the deceased Lady Jane Home, consisting of dining room, drawing room, three bed chambers, kitchen, closets, cellars, back court, and several conveniencies. The title-deeds will be seen in the hands of Robert Auld, writer, New Stairs, with whom intended purchasers may commune.

The Key is lodged in the house above, and the servant will show it.

VILLA TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 29th day of January 1788, at six o'clock in the evening,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and PARKS of GARDNER'S HALL, and DOWHILL, situate about half a mile to the westward of Edinburgh. The house is elegant for its size, and commands a fine prospect.—The offices are commodious, and consist of a stable, coach-house, hay-loft, and cow-house. There are two inclosures, consisting together of 5 Scots acres. Part of the ground is laid out in parterres, shrubbery, &c.——For particulars, enquire at Mr Hotchkis, writer, at Mr Tytler's, clerk to the signet, New-street, Canongate.

Judicial Sale,—By Adjournment.

Upset Price Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 24th day of January next, between the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THE remaining part of the Subjects which belonged to Andrew Cranston, wright in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse,

VIZ.

I. The TENEMENT of HOUSES and PERTINENTS, lying in the Abbey, set in tack to Mrs Binning. The free yearly rent of which is proved to be 47 l. 1 s. 10 d. Sterling; and the upset price, which was formerly fixed at 365 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling, being twelve years purchase of the rent, is now reduced to 300 l. Sterling.

II. The TENEMENT of HOUSES lying in the Abbey, now or lately possessed by Andrew Cranston, William Lamb, and Mrs Crawford. The free yearly rent of which amounts to 26 l. 17 s. 9 d. 9-12ths Sterling, valued at 268 l. 18 s. 1 d. 6-12ths Sterling, being at the rate of ten years purchase, but the upset price is now reduced to 250 l. Sterling.

III. The YEARLY FEU-DUTY of 81. Sterling, and the Casualities of Superiority exigible by Mr Cranston, in virtue of a feu charter granted to him by the late George Millar, brewer in the Abbey. This Superiority is proven to be worth 168 l. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchase of the feu-duty, but the upset price is now reduced to 155 l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale, and title-deeds, are in the office of Mr John Callender, depute-clerk of Session; and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie, junior, writer to the signet.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Dumfries-shire.

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Thursday the 24th of January 1788, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

THE TWO TENEMENTS and Piece of LAND, which belonged to the deceased Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, Baronet, lying within the parish of Annan, and shire of Dumfries.

I. These TWO TENEMENTS of HOUSES, with the Office-houses and yards, lying on the north side of the street of the Burgh of Annan, near the market place, which sometime belonged to John Hair, and are at present possessed by John Thomson and Thomas Blacklock, with the Skair in the Black-moss, rights of fishing, commonty, and whole other parts, pendicles, and pertinents of the same; to be set up at - - L. 225 17 4

The upset price is fixed at eleven years purchase.

These Tenements hold burgage for the service of Burgh used and wont, and payment of four shillings Scots of yearly feu-duty to the town of Annan.

II. The SKAIR or PLOT of LAND in Carlyle's Yards, which, upon the late general division and excambion of the Burgh Roads of Annan, was laid off for the said Sir William Douglas, in lieu and place of his Skair of land in Longcroft, which consisted of half an acre, at - 12

This piece of land which holds feu of the Duke of Queensberry, is set up at twenty-four years purchase.

Total upset price, L. 237 17 4

The articles of roup and title-deeds, may be seen at the Office of Mr Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to Alexander Young, writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or Richard Graham, writer in Annan, factor on the subjects.

Sale of Lands in Berwickshire.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th day of February 1788, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the just and equal half of the four husband Lands of Fleemington, called GUNSGREEN, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the parish of Ayton, and shire of Berwick.

The lands measure nearly 110 acres English, are of an excellent quality, and are inclose and subdivided with stone dykes.

They are conveniently situated for lime and coal, and lie in the neighbourhood of the town of Eyemouth, the only sea-port town in the county of Berwick. The lands hold of the Crown, are valued in the cess-books of the county at 103 l. 2 s. 6 d. and are free of thirlage. There is a convenient set of offices on the farm, and an elegant mansion-house, fit for the accommodation of a large and genteel family.—The house and estate is very convenient for any person in the great line of trade, and will suit any nobleman or gentleman who wishes to have an agreeable and convenient lodging for bathing.

The premises are in the natural possession of the proprietor, and the entry to the houses and grass will be at Whitsunday next, and to the land in tillage at the separation of the crop in that year from the ground.

The proprietor will show the mansion-house, offices, and lands.—The title-deeds, and articles of roup and sale, are to be seen in the hands of George Johnston, writer to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

Houses and Lands in Perthshire

TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of James Davidson vintner in Muthil, on Friday 25th January 1788,

That large and convenient BREW SEAT, presently possessed by the said James Davidson, the proprietor, consisting of a large double commodious dwelling house, large kitchen, garden, a large new-built malt barn and kiln, brewhouse, a new built out-house, with commodious lofts for holding grain or malt, with good cellars, and a distillery house and oven. Also convenient stables and hay lofts, shades, corn barn, and stack-yard, containing about half an acre of ground; a park of four acres of land, in good heart, and well inclosed; and the purchaser can likewise have a subset for 28 years of twelve acres of land, well inclosed, and one crop only taken since the ground was limed and dunged.—There are several dwelling-houses which the proprietor has set, but which may be used for any purpose.

The premises are well situated on the great military road from Stirling to Crieff, in a pleasant well cultivated country. The proprietor carried on an extensive brewery, and supplied the country round with ale, and many of the public houses in the populous village of Crieff. He also distilled whisky, for which two branches there is every convenience necessary. A great part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hand, on proper security. Offers may be made, before the sale, to the proprietor in Muthil, or to James Gentle writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh, either of whom will conclude a private bargain. The title-deeds are perfectly clear.

If the premises are not sold, a good tenant will be acceptable, and may enter at Whitsunday next.

Sale of Lands in Ross-shire,

BY ADJOURNMENT,

At the Desire of intending Purchasers.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 22d day of January 1788, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of GRUINARD, comprehending the lands of Gruinard, properly so called, the lands of Drumchork, Teanafilin, Sand, Udrigill, Donniferland, and others, with the Salmon and other Fishings, Grazings, Shealings, and other pertinents thereof, lying in the barony of Lochbroom, parish of Gerloch, and shire of Ross, either altogether, or in the following two lots or parcels, in the exposer's option.

These lands are held of a subject superior for payment of 5 l. Sterling of feu-duty, are of great extent, lie all contiguous, are commodiously situated for fishing stations, and otherwise, and have an extensive tract of sea coast, upon which and the adjacent grounds there are inexhaustible limestone quarries; and upon the shores, a considerable quantity of kelp hath, during these several years past, been manufactured. There are besides, shelly sand and sea-ware for manure to be had on these shores in the greatest abundance, and on the lands the most ample sufficiency of the finest peat for fuel. Some of the farms are well adapted for pasturing sheep. Deer and all other kinds of Highland game, as well as shell and other fish of every species, are to be had there in the greatest profusion. The whole lands are very improveable, and yield at present a nett well-paid rent of 301 l. 18 s. 8 d. Sterling, subject only to a liferent provision to the widow of the late proprietor, of 30 l. Sterling per annum; for answering which, a capital sum, yielding an interest equivalent thereto, will be allowed to remain during her life in the purchaser's hands. In making up the rental, the customs and services are stated at the very lowest conversions, and, on the expiry of the current leases, a very great increase of rent may with certainty be expected.

If these lands are exposed in lots, the following division is proposed, viz.

LOT I.—To consist of the lands of Teanafilin, Aultbea, Fadormie, Drumchork, Milo of Aultbea, half of the Salmon Fishings of Drumchork, Kelp rent of Teanafilin and Drumchork, half of Sand, the first and second Coast, the third Coast, Little Gruinard, and Bienchaisgan, together with the customs and services of the same, as per particulars in the rental, yielding of gross rent,

L. 201 8 6

Proportion of public burden, 9 18 7 5-12ths

Nett rent, L. 191 9 10 7-12ths

Teanafilin, upon which there is a good new slated mansion-house and garden, is situated upon Loch Ewe, opposite to the island of Lewis; is the fittest station for a post-office and lies in the most commodious course for the packet.—This is one of the most eligible situations which the Committee of Directors of the British Fishery went this year to survey; its safe anchorage for ships of the greatest burden and its close vicinity to the great cod bank, independent of the herring fishery, which, in their season, is general on every part of the coasts of this estate, point out the great advantages of this particular spot.

And LOT II.—Is to consist of the Lands of Udrigill, Inshao, half of Sand, Mellan, Achnagarvie, Shunaybar, Druminvir, together with the customs and services of the same, as per particulars in the rental, yielding of gross rent,

— — L. 116 3 4

Proportion of public burdens, 5 14 6 7-12ths

Nett rent, L. 110 8 9 5-12ths

The mansion-house and offices of Udrigill are slated, and are every way complete, and fit for the accommodation of any private gentleman's family. The entry to the mansion-house and Mains of Udrigill, and the whole of the grounds in the proprietor's natural possession, may be had at Whitsunday next, 1788, and to the Mains of Teanafilin at the same term, if both lots are separately sold.

The title-deeds, rental, and articles of coup, will be shown by George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to whom or to the proprietor John Mackenzie, Esq; at Udrigill, Dingwall, or George Gun Monro, Esq; at Poyntzfield Fortrose, any of whom hath power to conclude a private bargain; those intending to become purchasers, and their agents, who may be desirous of being informed of further particulars, are requested to apply.

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